

MESSAGE OF GOV. GLENN

A Remarkably Able Communication to the Legislature

NEEDED LAWS ARE SUGGESTED

Says Our State is Enjoying a Period of Unbounded Prosperity—Favors Education and Morality.

The following is the substance of the message of Governor R. B. Glenn to the General Assembly of North Carolina:

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

You meet to-day under most favorable circumstances. Never before was the State in such a prosperous condition, and its increase agriculturally, educationally and morally, has been phenomenal.

Since the General Assembly last met, crops have been generally good and have brought prices above the average, so that our farmers are in good condition and out of debt, and their lands much enhanced in value. New enterprises have everywhere sprung into existence, and the rattle of the loom, the hum of machinery and the scream of the steam whistle make sweet music to the industrial ear. To-day our State has taken the second place in the United States in the manufacture of cotton goods and furniture, and first in the production of pig tobacco.

Labor has received good wages, but there is a great scarcity in every line of work, and a growing demand is therefore being made to devise some remedy for an increase in laborers, provided they be the right kind.

The cause of education has greatly advanced. Good school houses and equipment, a higher grade of teachers, longer terms, and a more general interest in school work, are evidences of an educational awakening that promises great things in the future. The moral trend has gradually been on-ward and upward, until to-day our people were never more industrious or sober, or took a greater interest in things religious.

The credit of the State is first-class; we practically owe nothing, as our assets are in excess of our liabilities, and there now seems no further danger of our being harassed by conspirators seeking to vex us with suits on old repudiated bonds, as the Governors of sister States refuse to lend themselves to such fraudulent and mercenary schemes.

Taxation. No subject will come before you at this session fraught with more vital interest to the State than the devising of a proper scheme for ascertaining the true value of all property in the State, to the end that each individual or county, by proper taxation, shall bear his or its part of the State's burden, and that there be no false valuation, or unjust discrimination.

The Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 3, provides that "laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, etc., and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money"; and yet this simple but vital provision is universally violated both in the assessments not being uniform, nor according to their true value. While impossible to devise any scheme of taxation that shall fall equally on all, still the nearer we can approach to requiring all to value their property correctly to its true worth, just so much the nearer we come to fulfilling the constitutional demand for uniformity. This subject, therefore, requires your deepest thought and most careful examination; and if the session should end with your having accomplished nothing else but settling this troublesome question on a fair basis, you still will have earned the plaudits. "Well done, faithful servants."

The assessed value of all property in the State is \$461,520,668.32; but in my judgment, if personal property was fairly given in, and really justly assessed, and railroads and other corporations fairly taxed, its actual value would be a billion dollars, enabling us to have a much lower rate than at present, and still have a much larger revenue to meet all the growing needs of the State.

A fair valuation and a low rate are necessary to get more people and outside capital, while a low rate and high valuation frightens away both the homeseeker and investor.

Railroads. Much has been said of late about railroads and railroad rates, both passenger and freight, and how best to regulate and control them. In dealing with this question, I would urge upon the General Assembly to carefully examine the whole matter of railroads, and while doing everything the law allows, in protecting the people against unjust discrimination, heavy rates, and unnecessary hardships, at the same time to treat the railroads with perfect fairness and give them every legal right which belongs to them.

Corporation Commission. The Governor recommends that the Corporation Commission be given ample powers to regulate complaints against railroads and other corporations; also that passenger fares be fixed at 2 1-2 cents per mile with 2 cents mileage fare in books, Insurance Commissioner and Insurance.

Since the Insurance Department was established, the revenue collected from insurance companies doing business in the State has greatly increased.

In 1899, the last year under the old system, the Secretary of State collected taxes to the amount of \$84,879.23, and as his compensation received fees, and was allowed \$1,000 for clerk hire. During 1905 the Commissioner of Insurance collected \$205,124.07 from the companies, and for the seven years since the Department was organized, \$1,046,804.23 has been received, which makes an annual average of \$149,543.46. The Commissioner is paid \$2,000 and some fees paid by the insurance companies, and allowed \$1,600 for clerical assistance, while if the old system of fees had continued, it would have been \$33,283.50—just \$38,083.50 more than under the present laws. The Commissioner handles over \$200,000 each year, and keeps at least four hundred accounts; yet has no regular bookkeeper. The work is growing immensely each year; he needs more help, and I earnestly hope you will allow enough to obtain the assistance required.

Bureau of Labor and Printing. Some people seem to think that the work of the Department of Labor and Printing does little if any good; but if they will only remember that it is the only bureau that gathers statistics from all classes of labor, they will at once see its utility. The report furnished me in regard to child labor, and the views of the people on the subject of compulsory education, is more than worth the small amount we spend for its maintenance. I hope each member of the General Assembly will carefully read the Commissioner's report, as it will furnish him with a great deal of helpful information for use in his legislative work.

Vagrancy. I also urge that the vagrant law be amended, giving adequate punishment in the discretion of the Superior Court. Vagrants furnish a great percent of the burglars, trespassers, murderers, etc., proving the truth of the old adage that "an idle brain is the devil's workshop." Putting these idlers to work will be a great stride towards answering the vexed question as to where labor will come from.

Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department is doing good and useful work, and by means of its test farms, farmers' institutes, its Bulletin filled with practical suggestions and scientific results, and its other methods of teaching the people, a growing impetus has been given to farming, horticulture, stock-raising, and dairying. The amount collected from the tax on fertilizer has largely increased and now with its new facilities, a well-equipped force of competent experts and a sufficiency of funds, still larger benefits may be expected in the near future.

The State National Guard. The Guard in some respects is in the best condition it has been for years. It has a beautiful location for a permanent encampment at Morehead City, and will soon have a target-range, not equalled by any other State, save that of New Jersey at Sea Girt. Heretofore, limited means made our equipment inadequate. Since the passage, however, of the two bills by Congress, known as the Dick bills, if the Guard will only take care of what it gets, and not waste and destroy its property, its condition will be in every respect first-class.

Pensions. What do the old veterans need? From 1861 to 1865, with a voting population of only 115,000 North Carolina during the Civil War sent 125,000 of the truest and bravest men to the front. The entire eleven Confederate States had killed in battle 74,524. Of this number North Carolina lost 19,673; and when we add those who died from wounds and disease, it foots up 40,275. Our soldiers won the right to cherish on their monuments at Appomattox, "First at Bethel, farthest to the front at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, and last at Appomattox." This is history. These soldiers were heroes.

Education. Our State in the last five years has made rapid strides in educating both the brains and hands of our youth, and every boy or girl in the State with pluck and energy can get all the knowledge needed to make them useful citizens.

Much, however, still remains to be done, and we should double our energies in order that all classes and races be educated in the manner best suited to fitly prepare them for that station in life in which God has placed them. I feel very much like saying, in unqualified language, that the time is ripe for compulsory education, making children between certain ages go to school, whether they or their parents desire it or not; for a parent has no more right to dwarf his child's mind than his body, and every child should have the right to get the knowledge that might make a giant, instead of, uneducated, being left an ignorant pigmy.

Here the governor takes up the work of the several State institutions and highly commends the splendid work they are doing.

Lynchings. Mob law is to be deeply regretted

and if possible should be stopped at all hazards. I recommend the re-enactment of the Watson Law of 1893, with such amendments as will make it more efficient. Let the sheriff, or other peace officer, when a mob assembles, be required to order them to disperse, and if they refuse to go, let all remaining be declared an unlawful assembly and liable to arrest. Make such officer after making the proclamation, also take the names of all refusing to go, and give them to the solicitor for indictment. Such precautions will in many instances save all trouble. Authorize, also, any peace officer, in cases where it is absolutely necessary, to call out the military and take every needed step to disperse the disorderly crowd, for mob law is a blot on society and injures most seriously the entire State.

Penitentiary. Perhaps the best-managed institution in the State—certainly so, financially speaking—is the State's prison. It is self-supporting and has a surplus today over all liabilities of \$242,131.84. Owing, however, to the fact that most of the persons now convicted of felonies are sent to the chain-gangs of the various counties, and only women, and old and decrepit men, with a few long-termers, come to the State's prison, it will again become a burden on the tax-payers. For this reason, and for the further reason of humanity, I do not believe that persons under sentences of over 4 years should go to the county chain-gang; for the county authorities, even when they do the best they can, cannot take the care of convicts that the State does; and so from exposure and hardships many of the long-term convicts die. I recommend that you fix a limit, requiring all persons sentenced for four years to be assigned to the State prison.

Corporations. The governor recommends that foreign corporations be required to limit their landed holdings to 300 acres. **School for the White Deaf and Dumb.**

At the gathering last year in Morganton of the various principals, teachers, and promoters of the different schools for the deaf and dumb, it was agreed by all that the school for the White Deaf and Dumb of North Carolina was one of the best managed and most efficient schools of the kind in the whole country, and was doing a noble work for the unfortunate from whom God had taken hearing and speech. Since then charges were made against the management, and I felt that a full investigation should be had. This was done, and I am glad to say the report shows no corruption or mismanagement, and the condition of the school first-class.

Jamestown Exposition. It is urged that the legislature appropriate an additional \$25,000 for the State's exhibit at Jamestown.

State Hospitals for the Insane. The Governor recommends that ample provision be made for all the indigent insane, and also for all the insane who are not indigent, but that the latter be required to pay for their treatment enough to reimburse the State.

Salaries. It is recommended that salaries be increased 15 to 90 per cent to correspond with the measured cost of living. Also that the governor's salary be fixed at \$6,000 per annum, to begin the next governor.

Reports. As required by law, I send you all the reports from the heads of departments and State institutions, and ask you not to throw them into the wastebasket, but to carefully read and consider them, for they will assist you greatly in your work, and if you carry them home and let your neighbors and friends read them, they will give them a higher idea of the State's greatness and fill them with more patriotism and pride.

Geological Survey. The excellent work of the geological survey is highly commended.

State Capitol. The governor recommends an expenditure of \$700,000 to \$750,000 for the improvement of the State capitol building, and urges the importance of Suggestions.

The governor suggests that no bonds be issued unless necessary, but that if necessary an issue of two or three million dollars worth of bonds at a low rate of interest might prove beneficial to the State finances.

Conclusion. My message is ended. I have only suggested what I earnestly believe was for the State's best good. If I have made mistakes in my recommendations, you will in your patriotism and wisdom correct them by your acts. I am ready to aid you all I can. All papers, documents, and records in my office or that I can obtain for you, are free to you, and any information I possess will always be gladly given. My door, whether before or after office hours, will always be open to you. Only make it known that you are a member of the General Assembly, and you shall have preference over all visitors, for your time is short and valuable and you have a right to expect such a preference.

Hoping that your stay in Raleigh will be both pleasant and profitable, and believing that your acts will prove beneficial beyond compare to the State, in the uplifting of humanity and the amelioration of suffering, I bid you God-speed in all your arduous labors, and ask Heaven's blessings on what you may accomplish.

R. B. GLENN,
Governor of North Carolina.

TAR HEEL LAWMAKERS

North Carolina Legislature Meets and Gets Down to Business.

The General Assembly of North Carolina met in bi-annual session on Wednesday at noon and organized. Mr. Justice, the caucus nominee of the democrat, was elected speaker of the house, and the Senate was presided over by the lieutenant governor. A number of bills and resolutions were presented and read by their titles. On Thursday Governor Glenn read his message in person.

Friday the House committees were appointed and a number of important bills and resolutions introduced, and both the Senate and House got down steadily to work.

Mr. Dowd submitted the report of the committee on rules, recommending those in force at the last session with some changes, among them being that each Monday the speaker should appoint a committee of three to examine daily the journal before the hour of opening and report to the House whether it was correct; further, that the speaker take the chair at 11 o'clock every day, and that in no case he should be allowed to vote twice on the same question, that is, as a member and a speaker. That no person except members or officers be allowed on the floor or in the lobby in rear of the speaker's desk except those specially invited by the speaker. That smoking be allowed when the House was not in session; that the committee on judiciary be divided into two sections; that the committee on congressional appointments be abolished and that there be a committee on public service corporations and one on the corporation commission, in place of the place of the usual one committee.

The rules as amended were adopted.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced: By Fleming, of Pitt, to pay solicitors a stipulated salary instead of fees and by Long, of Iredell, one of the same tenor, both going to the committee on salaries and fees; by Webb, of Buncombe, to amend the charter of the Cabarrus Savings Bank; by Pharr, of Mecklenburg, to incorporate the Tryon Light and Electric Company; by Long, of Iredell, to increase the number of commissioners of that county from three to five and that the two additional ones be appointed by Webb, of Buncombe, to amend Chapter 616 Public Laws 1905, relating to the issue of bonds, by Buncombe and creating a highway commission in that county; by Reinhardt, of Lincoln, to amend the landlord and tenant act.

The General Assembly listened in joint session on Thursday to the reading of Governor Glenn's message. The message was read by the Governor himself, thus establishing a new precedent, to which a few of the house of representatives took exception, having their objections entered upon the journal. After the reading the following business was gone into:

Bill to Provide for Insane.

A bill introduced to provide for mental defectives creates a commission composed of the hospital superintendents and four business men to buy land for white and negro hospitals for defectives and also additional land for the present hospitals for the insane; and to provide buildings sufficient to give accommodations for twenty years.

Long's bill regarding Iredell county commissioners was passed, appointing H. C. Somers and J. W. Hager commissioners to begin their term upon the ratification of the act. At 11:30 o'clock the senate formed in a body and went to the hall of the house to hear Governor Glenn read his message.

At 1:30 o'clock the senators returned to their hall and adopted a joint resolution on Mr. Buxton's motion to print 500 copies of the Governor's message.

Committees Appointed.

President Winston announced the appointment of the following committees, stating that the remaining ones would be named at Friday's session: Judicial districts; Stubbs, McLean, Blair, Redwine, Klutz, Mason, Brees, fish and fisheries; Belamy, Mitchell, Fleming, Ormond, Burton, McLaughlin, Goodwin, Balingier, finance; Odell, Aycock, Drewry, Mitchell, Levell, Ballenger, Hicks, McLoughlin, Efford; internal improvements; Brees, Ormond, McLaughlin, Efford, Levell; mines and mining; Wood, Mauney, Reinhardt, Wilson, Rives; claims; Ballenger, Buxton, Odell, Fleming, Harrington, Brown; federal relations; Davis, Graham, Mason, Bellamy, Daniels, Buxton, Dickey; judiciary; Daniels, Graham, Mason, Buxton, McLean, Stubbs, Reid, Blair, Howard; election law, Thorne, Long, Webb, Ormond, Brees, Greer, Godwin, Wood, Cartor; insurance; Drewry, Aycock, Mitchell, Holt, Ormond, Thorne, Pharr, Harrington, Howard; revival of the laws; Redwine, Fleming, Pharr, Seawell, Hicks, Torne, Polk, Klutz, Turner; appropriations; McLean, Lovell, Efford, Drewry, Daniels, Davis, Ballenger, McLaughlin, Burlison; corporations; Buxton, Mason, Sewell, Goodwin, Fleming, Long, Brees, Polk; railroads; Graham, Hicks, Mitchell, Holt, Aycock, Ormond, Etheledge, Seawell; counties; cities and towns; Pharr, Webb, Davies, Burton, Long, Odell, Howard, King, Drewry; corporation commission; Mason, Seawell, Long, Hicks, Reed, Aycock, Rives, Webb, Turner;

pensions and soldiers' home; Reinhardt, Graham, Mauney, Long, Perrett, Ballinger, Burlison, House.

The house session began at 11 o'clock, Speaker Justice presiding, and Rev. E. Y. Pool, of the Baptist church, offering prayer.

Bills Introduced.

Murphy, of Rowan: to appoint justice of the peace for Rowan county. Laughinghouse, of Pitt: to reduce passenger rates on railroads in North Carolina, committee on railroads.

Koonce: To declare burden of proof. Committee on judiciary.

Bickett, of Franklin: To repeal dog tax in Franklin county, and to amend constitution of North Carolina. To provide for the mentally deficient.

Owens, of Sampson: To provide for roads of Sampson.

Hollowell, of Moore: To make indictable assault upon an innocent woman.

Manning: To allow Durham county to issue road bonds, to provide for election of school committee for Durham city. To provide for election of board of education for Durham county. To repeal law requiring 4 days' work on Durham roads. To compel telephone companies to maintain joint stations.

Douglas, of Wake: Regulating rule of soft drinks. To protect primary elections and conventions. To regulate the speed of automobiles in Wake county.

Jones, of Johnson: Returning to Johnson the manufacture and sale of wine and cider.

London: To amend Section 1,673 of Revisal.

Caudler, of Jackson: To correct State grant, 1,278, in Jackson county.

Coleman, of Clay: To repeal stock law in Clay county.

White, of Person: To incorporate the Roxboro Real Estate & Trust Company.

The following were appointed the committee on rules: Dowd, of Mecklenburg; Winborne, of Hertford; and Royster, of Greenville.

The Senate resolution providing for printing 500 copies of the governor's message was concurred in. The house resolution to pay John H. Kerr per diem and mileage for organizing the house, being sent back by the senate with mileage stricken out, the house refuses to concur and a committee of conference was appointed.

Saturday was a dull day in the legislature. About the customary number of new bills were introduced, many of them being of purely local import.

Winborne introduced a resolution appropriating \$25,000 additional for the Jamestown Exposition fund, providing for the purchase of land as a site for the State building there.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows: To regulate pay of jurors in Union. By Haynes—To promote education in Yadkin.

By Young—To allow the working of convicts on Catawba road.

By Winborne—To provide courts for Beaufort and Washington.

By Hooker—To regulate pay of jurors in Beaufort.

By Autry—To prevent the sale of liquor in Burke.

By Blount—To establish graded schools in Tyrell.

By Liverman—To increase the number of commissioners in Tyrell.

By Wells—To amend section 1892 of the Revised regarding Pender county.

By Pou—To promote education in Dare.

By McNeill—To amend section 3299 of the Revised regarding cruelty to animals.

By Royster—To allow Granville county commissioners to apply money arising from profits of the dispensary.

By Whitt—To amend section 2120 of the Revised regarding mill tolls in Person.

By Cowles—To amend the Revised regarding probate of deeds.

By Hollowell—Regarding passenger rates and providing for the sale of interchangeable mileage books.

By Taylor, of Brunswick—To so amend the fish law that it will not apply to the catch of Henhaven when they are manufactured in this State.

By Grant, of Davie—To amend the revival of advertising sales under mortgages and execution.

SOME FINE FURS.

Baby lamb is really the fur of the moment, when one comes to consider any pelts outside of what has been termed the royal trio. White baby lamb is promised an extensive vogue, while the smoke gray and the lighter brown dyes find acceptance with even the most fastidious in dress. Black baby lamb we have had with us for many seasons now, and its popularity holds.

Sealskin, in spite of its increased cost, remains comparatively neglected. As a fur it responds less than almost any other to the blandishments of the trimmer, and so is not much thought of in this season of elegant extravagance.

Persian lamb and braieschwanz receive much attention. Fox in the natural black, blue, silver and white skins is favored by young and old for neckpieces and big fluffy muffs. Lynx, chiefly in dyed black or blue pieces, is a well wearing fur that commands some favor, while squirrel, mole-skin, bear and Alaska sable (skunk) attract but little, if any, attention at all at the hands of the fashionable. —Philadelphia Record.

REVIEW OF WORK OF CONGRESS

What Our National Lawmakers Are Doing From Day to Day

A War—Of Words.

The House took on the appearance of the clog days of the 55th Congress commonly known as the "war Congress," when altercations between members became frequent. Mr. B. Gaines, of Tennessee, and Mr. Mahone, of Pennsylvania, were only prevented from meeting in personal encounter by the intervention of other members. Mr. Gaines was making a speech on his bill to "dock" members pay for absence from the House and was being twitted by both sides of the chamber, to his evident embarrassment, when he charged Mr. Mahone with being absent from the House 95 per cent. of the time. Previous to this sweeping assertion, Mr. Gaines had read excerpts from The Record in relation to the withholding of pay in the 53rd Congress and the part Mr. Mahone had played at that time.

When Mr. Gaines had concluded Mr. Mahone rose. He explained how, in the 53rd and 55th Congresses, he had had \$7,000 due him and that the then Speaker, Crisp, had given him an order on the sergeant-at-arms for the amount, which was paid. Then coming to the crux of Mr. Gaines Mr. Mahone thundered:

"Any man who charges me with being away from this House 95 per cent. of the time, tells an untruth."

Mr. Gaines started down the aisle from his seat.

"No man can call me a liar," exclaimed the Tennesseean.

Mr. Mann Interferes. Then, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who was in the chair, took a hand in the altercation. Both men were ordered to their seats. Mr. Mahone obeying the command, while Mr. Gaines stood two seats away from the centre of the chamber shaking both fists and head at the Pennsylvania.

When order had been restored Mr. Mahone again rose. Having been cautioned by the chair that it was against the rules to address a member in the second person he measured his words saying he would speak in "the fourth person." He then said:

"The charge of the gentleman from Tennessee that I am away from this House 95 per cent. of my time is a deliberate falsehood."

Senator Pettus Votes Alone. By a vote of 70 to 1 the Senate passed a bill providing that railway employees engaged in the handling of trains shall not work more than 16 consecutive hours, which period is to be followed by 10 hours off duty. The one negative vote was cast by Senator Pettus.

This accomplishment was reached after an entire day spent in consideration of the subject. The parliamentary situation was confused during the entire time, caused by the 40 pending amendments and the three substitutes for the original bill, all of which had to be disposed of.

The bill, which was finally passed is the one introduced by Senator LaFollette and is not in print. It was amended in several respects by the Senate. The bill provides that under certain contingencies and in case of accident, the time fixed may be exceeded. The enforcement of the law is placed in the hands of the inter-State commerce commission and the Federal Courts, the penalty provided being a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. The act is to apply to trains doing an inter-State or foreign commerce business.

Senator Overman on State's Rights. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, discussed State's rights and the tendency of the Federal government to encroach on them. He said that bills regulating child-labor in factories and mines of States (referring to the Lodge of Massachusetts, and Beveridge, of Indiana, measures) would not only stretch to breaking the commerce clause of the constitution, but would be a usurpation of the rights of States and an assumption of the power which they reserved when the Tenth Amendment was adopted. "If Congress regulates cotton mills, why not let it regulate business generally," said the Senator. He favored reasonable child-labor laws but they should be passed by State legislatures.

Three Held For Grand Jury. Danville, Va., Special—George Stevens, Fletcher Harris and Albert Adkins, young white men were held for the grand jury for a primary hearing on the charge of robbing J. M. Thomas, of Roanoke, whose body was found on a ravine near the city on the morning of January 2nd. Stevens turned State's evidence and testified that Harris and Adkins robbed Thomas while he was in a drunk stupor.

12,000 Acres Open to Entry. Washington, Special—Upwards of 12,000 acres of land east of the eastern boundary of the former Nez Pore reservation in Idaho has been thrown open to entry in the Lewiston Land Office. The land lies a few miles east of Kamiah and Kootenai on the Clearwater Shore Line Railway and much of it has been squatted on for several years. The State will reserve precedence of right of entry for 60 days, and in the meantime no things will be allowed at the land office except those offered by prior bona-fide homestead settlers.